Nomen:\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Latin-\_\_Period

Date:\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Relative Pronouns Notes

The Relative Pronoun in English:

In Latin (as in English) it introduces a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ clause and refers back to a noun or pronoun, called its \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

Relative clauses are \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ in function. This means they provide descriptive information about the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

Forms: the forms very from our regular patterns so we must memorize them

Qui, Quae, Quod: who, which, that

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | M | F | N |
| Nom |  |  |  |
| Gen |  |  |  |
| Dat |  |  |  |
| Acc |  |  |  |
| Abl |  |  |  |
|  | | | |
| Nom |  |  |  |
| Gen |  |  |  |
| Dat |  |  |  |
| Acc |  |  |  |
| Abl |  |  |  |

Relative Pronoun Gender and Number:

* Relative pronouns must get their \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ from their \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

Relative Pronoun Case:

* Relative pronouns get their \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ from \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
  + i.e. If the relative pronoun is the
    - subject in a relative clause it will be\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
    - possessive in a relative clause it will be \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
    - indirect object in a relative clause it will be\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
    - direct object in a relative clause it will be\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
    - Object of a preposition/adverbial use in a relative clause it will be\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

Examples:

1. Vir quem amo est pulcher.
2. Puella cuius pater iuvabimus est parva.

Remember, Relative pronouns have “double loyalty”

* Their case is dependent upon their use in a relative clause
* Their number and gender depend upon their antecedent

Relative Clauses

* a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ clause (not the main clause)
* In Latin, start with a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and end with a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
  + E.g. Illum librum **quem legisti** amavi.

When translating:

1. Identify your relative pronoun
2. Identify your relative clause
3. Identify your antecedent
4. Translate the Main Clause
5. Translate the Relative Clause
   1. Make sure that in English it starts with the Relative pronoun
   2. This will mean you must rearrange typical word order
6. Make sure you do not move words from the Relative clause into the Main clause and Vice Versa
   1. Underlining or bracketing the Relative clause will help avoid that situation

Practice:

1. Underline the Relative Clause
2. Circle the Antecedent
3. Translate

Civerum quem miseratis laudaverunt.

Civem qui patriam servaverat laudaverunt.

Civem cuius filius patriam servaverat laudaverunt.

Civem cui patriam commiserant laudaverunt.

Cives quibuscum venerant laudaverunt.